

H/Pass
Hand Router

1

Prior Art

- 5 The present invention relates to a hand router according to the preamble
to claim 1.

US Patent 6,347,985 B 1 has disclosed a hand-guided power tool that can
be driven solely by means of the suction air flow of a vacuum cleaner. The core
10 of this hand-guided power tool is a conventional Pelton turbine, which uses the
suction air of the vacuum cleaner to turn the drive spindle and thus drive the tool.

The efficiency of conventional axial and Pelton turbines is not high
enough to allow conventional vacuum cleaners to achieve the performance and
15 suction power required for a hand router.

Advantages of the Inventions

The invention with the characterizing features of claim 1 has the
20 advantage that the driving of the hand router without its own electric motor, only
with the suction air of a vacuum cleaner is of such a high efficiency that when
connected to a conventional vacuum cleaner and during routing, particularly of
gypsum boards, an effective suction of the grinding dust is achieved at the same
time.

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A particularly flat drive unit with an improved, sufficient performance is
achieved by using a Pelton turbine provided with an inlet grating as an
alternative drive unit of the hand router.

Since the inlet and outlet grating are integrated into the housing structure of the hand router, they are particularly inexpensive to manufacture.

The fact that the outlet grating is embodied with curved vanes permits the
5 suction air to be conveyed away with a low flow resistance, which increases the efficiency of the turbine.

Since the outlet grating serves as a retainer for the upper bearing of the turbine wheel, the function of two components is combined into a single
10 component.

The fact that the drive is essentially comprised of plastic parts makes the hand router particularly light and easy to handle.

15 Keeping the suction air flow used to drive the radial or Pelton turbine separate from the air flow used to vacuum away the grinding dust gives the radial or Pelton turbine equipped with the inlet grating a particularly long service life because the grinding dust does not come into contact with its moving parts and these parts are not damaged by the abrasive action of the grinding dust.

20 The quantity of grinding dust coming into contact with the turbine wheel and the moving parts or their bearing points can be kept to an extremely small amount by drawing the drive air for the turbine in through lateral slots that are situated at the top of the housing, far away from the production of grinding dust.

25 Providing the hand router with a radio or infrared switch that is able to switch the vacuum cleaner on and off makes it convenient and easy to operate the hand router and the vacuum cleaner.

Since the speed control for the hand router is carried out a variously adjustable air valve, the tool speed can be easily and inexpensively adapted to the respective existing conditions.

5 Constructing the housing of the hand router of tubular parts that can be attached to one another via flanges makes it particularly dimensionally stable and rugged with a low specific weight.

10 Providing the lower end of the grip region of the housing with a clear sleeve that encompasses the tool permits the tool to perform routing work in a safe, precisely controllable fashion.

15 Because the lower edge of the clear sleeve follows a meandering course, it is always possible for air to be sucked in from the outside, which assures the uninterrupted removal of dust directly at the tool and assures that no routing dust escapes into the air around the operator.

20 Since the grip region of the housing has a guard ring beneath the intake openings, this prevents the intake openings from being inadvertently blocked by an operating hand during router operation, which would reduce the efficiency of the router.

25 Since the diameter of the grip region corresponds to that of a vacuum cleaner hose, the hand router can be guided in the operating hand with particular ease and precision – almost as well as a writing implement.

30 The fact that the underside of the motor housing or a guard ring fits snugly and in a supported fashion in the operating hand in the working position of the hand router allows the hand router to be guided with particular ease and precision.

Drawings

The present invention will be explained in detail below in conjunction with
5 an exemplary embodiment and the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a three-dimensional side view of a hand router,

10 Fig. 2 is a three-dimensional longitudinal section through the hand router
according to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the hand router,

15 Fig. 4 is a cross section through the hand router in the grip region,
Fig. 5 is a cross section through the hand router in the motor housing,

Fig. 6 shows a detailed view of an outlet grating of the hand router.

20 Description of the Exemplary Embodiment

Fig. 1 shows a hand router 10 with a housing 12 whose top is embodied
as an exhaust fitting 15 in the form of a narrow, tubular part, which is adjoined at
the bottom in a stepped cylindrical fashion by a motor housing 13 in the form of a
25 thicker, short, tubular, flange-mountable part, which is adjoined at the bottom by
an oblong, narrow, tubular part that serves as a grip region 14. At the bottom,
the grip region 14 ends at a straight, lower edge with an annular bead 20 on
which the operating hand can rest toward the bottom, secured against slippage,
when operating the hand router 10.

From the bottom of the hollow, cylindrical grip region 14, a clear sleeve 21 extends, which concentrically encompasses a cutter 22 supported by the output shaft 23 and permits precise control of the cutter 22 during cutting work. The lower edge 40 of the clear sleeve 21 is not straight, but instead follows a
5 meandering course so that during routing, as the lower edge 40 rests against the work piece, a sufficient amount of replenishing air is always able to flow into the clear sleeve 21, thus assuring the uninterrupted removal of dust.

The output shaft 23 is driven to rotate by a turbine wheel 32, which is
10 embodied in the form of a radial or Pelton turbine wheel. It is supported at the bottom in a roller bearing 24 in the grip region 14 and is supported at the top in a needle bearing 25 in the hub 27 of the outlet grating 26.

In its middle region, the drive shaft 23 is encompassed in a non-rotating
15 fashion by the turbine wheel 32 and must therefore follow its rotation. The turbine wheel 32 has a bell-shaped outer contour that is encompassed snugly, i.e. with a small gap, by a stationary inlet grating 30 that calms or reduces turbulence in the incoming suction air used for driving the radial turbine wheel 34 and thus significantly improves the efficiency of the turbine on the inlet side.
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The remaining parts of the motor housing 13 encompass the turbine wheel 23 with a narrow gap, which, at the top, at the axial end of the turbine wheel 23, transitions into an exhaust opening 17 extending straight up. At the beginning of this opening, the upper end of the turbine wheel 23, together with
25 the output shaft 23, rests axially against an outlet grating 26, which serves as a bearing seat of the upper roller bearing 25 of the output shaft 23. To that end, the outlet grating 26 is embodied in the shape of a star or a wagon wheel, whose hub-like middle part 27 supports the needle or roller bearing 25 of the output shaft 23 and air-conveying elements 28 embodied in the form of spokes or vanes
30 extending radially out from it connect the middle part 27 to an outer support ring

271. Between the spoke-like air-conveying elements 28, there are intermediate spaces 29 to permit the passage of used drive air, which has been generated by an external vacuum cleaner.

5 The air-conveying elements 29 of the outlet grating 26 calm the exhaust air emerging axially from the turbine wheel 32 in a vertically upward direction so that it then flows without significant flow losses and with minimal turbulence through the flow-favorably designed exhaust opening 17 and into a vacuum cleaner hose, not shown, that can be connected to the exhaust opening 17 so as
10 to assure the continuous operation of the turbine wheel 34.

In order to operate the hand router 10, air flows through the intake openings 19 on the underside of the motor housing 13, through the inlet grating 30, to the turbine wheel 32, and on to the outlet grating 26, before mixing with
15 the dust-laden dust suction air. The dust suction air, which carries away the dust ejected from the cutting channel of the cutter 22, is conveyed via bypass conduits 48, around the turbine wheel 32 without touching it, to the exhaust opening 17 and from there, is transported via the vacuum cleaner hose, into a dust receptacle that is not shown.
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The separation of the turbine wheel 32 from the dust-laden air counteracts an abrasion and accretion effect that would reduce the performance of the radial turbine and shorten its service life.

25 Fig. 2 shows a sectional view of a hand router 10 similar to the one in Fig. 1, but without a guard ring 34 and without separate intake openings, and with an air routing that leads to a direct contact of the turbine with dust-laden air. In this drawing, the following details are clearly visible in comparison to the assembled view shown in Fig. 1:

The upper region 15 of the housing 12 functions as an exhaust fitting and, with a mushroom head-like expansion, constitutes an upper flange 36, which is screwed to the shorter, thicker tubular motor housing 13 by means of flange screws 42. The outlet grating 26 is situated between the housing parts 15, 13
5 and radially encompassed by them.

In a middle region, the outer contour of the drive shaft 23 is embodied in the form of an external hexagon 231 and serves to engage in a form-locked manner with the adjacent turbine wheel 32 situated axially underneath the inlet
10 grating 30.

The inlet grating 30 encompasses the radial turbine wheel 34 with the drive shaft 23 concentrically and is provided for non-rotating installation in the tubular motor housing 13. In this position, it deflects the replenishing air, which
15 flows in axially from below, radially inward to the middle of the turbine wheel 32, where it can exert its work with improved efficiency.

Inside the housing parts 15, 13, the outlet grating 26 is supported at the bottom against the inlet grating 30 in a captive, play-free fashion.

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Fig. 3 shows another longitudinal section through a hand router 10 in an embodiment that has been modified in relation to those in Figs. 1 and 2. By contrast with the embodiment of the hand router 10 in Figs. 1 and 2, the output shaft 23 has three bearing points. The lower and middle bearing points 24, 25
25 are situated at the bottom and in the middle in the tubular, inner housing tube 44 and the upper one is situated in a needle bearing 46 in the hub 27 of the outlet grating 26.

The dust-laden air is combined with the dust-free "used" drive air in the
30 region of the exhaust opening 17 and is conveyed to the vacuum cleaner. Flow

elements for calming or reducing turbulence in the air in the combining region of the two types of air are not shown.

The intake openings 19 on the underside of the motor housing 13 are
5 particularly visible; the guard ring 34 is embodied in the form of a part integrated into the grip region 14 and once again serves in the same way to prevent the operating hand from inadvertently blocking the intake openings 19 when it comes too close to the underside of the motor housing 13. The guard ring 34 can also be fitted as a separate part into a corresponding annular groove of the
10 grip region 14.

Fig. 4 shows a cross section through the grip region 14, which is embodied as an outer tube with a central, inner tube 44, which is fixed in its position spaced radially apart from the outer tube by means of spoke-like
15 spacing slats 50.

At the bottom of the motor housing 13, slot-like or oblong hole-like intake openings 19 are visible, through which the low-dust air used for driving turbine wheel 32 is drawn.
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Fig. 5 depicts another cross section through the hand router 10 in the region of the motor housing 13, showing the air-conveying elements 301 of the inlet grating 30 and the threaded holes for flange screws 42 that connect the motor housing 13 axially to the grip region 14. In addition, oval bypass openings
25 48 are also visible, through which the dust-laden air is conveyed around the turbine wheel 32 to the exhaust fitting 15.

Fig. 6 depicts a detail of the outlet grating 26, showing the support ring 260 at the outside, the regularly arranged spoke-like air-conveying elements 28,
30 the intermediate spaces 29, and the hub-like middle part 27.

In an exemplary embodiment of the hand router that is not shown, in a manner similar to the preceding exemplary embodiments, the housing of the hand router has a radio or infrared switch that communicates with a counterpart switch associated with the vacuum cleaner and is able to switch the vacuum cleaner on and off, giving the hand power tool a convenient and inexpensive design. In addition, in order to regulate the speed and output, a button is provided within reach of the operating hand for gradually opening and/or closing a throttle valve that can open or close the intake air flow and/or that opens a bypass opening between the turbine and the vacuum cleaner hose, thus reducing the drive energy for operating the turbine wheel.